Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 30, 1818.

Volume 29) (Number 1478.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Monday the twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. —Dated this 30th day of September, 1818.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following Regulation to be published for general information.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION *for carrying on the trade between the British possessions in India and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty.*—PASSED *by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, this 31st day of December* 1817.

Preamble. Whereas by an act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An act for regulating the trade to be carried on "with the British possessions in India "by the ships of Nations in amity with "His Majesty", it was enacted, that from and after the passing of that act, and during the continuance of the exclusive trade of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and during the term for which the possessions of the British territories in India is secured to the said United Company, it should be lawful for the ships and vessels of countries and states in amity with His Majesty, to import into, and export from the British possessions in India, such goods and commodities as they should be permitted to import into, and export from the said possessions by the Directors of the said Company; who were thereby directed to frame such Regulations for carrying on the trade to and from the said possessions, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty, as should seem to them most conducive to the interest & prosperity of the said British possessions in India, and of the British Enpire; and and that no ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of states or countries in amity with His Majesty, should be liable to seizure, confiscation or forfeiture, or other penalty, for exporting from, or importing into the said British possessions in India, any goods or commodities the importation or exportation of which should respectively be permitted by the said Regulation, any thing in a certain act, of the twelth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, therein recited, to the contrary nothwithstanding; provided always, that it should not be lawful for the Directors of the said United Company to frame any Regulations for the conduct of the said trade, which should be inconsistent with any treaty or treaties which should have been, or might be, enterred into by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and any country or state at amity with His Majesty, or which might be inconsistent with any act or acts of Parliament which had been passed for the regulation of the said British Territories in India: and whereas by another act passed in the 53rd. year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled "An act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter", all the enactments provisions, matters and things contained in any act or acts whatsoever which was limited, or might be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by a certain acts of the Parliament of Great Britain of the 33rd. year of his present Majesty therein recited, so far as the same, or any of them, were in force and repealed by, or repugnant, to the said act of the 53rd. year of his said present Majesty, should continue and be in force during the further term thereby granted to the said Company; subject to such alterations therein as might be made by any of the enactments, provisions, matters and things in that act contained—

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in virtue of the powers granted to them by the aforesaid acts, have framed the following Regulation for carrying on the trade to and from the British possessions in India and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty.

Rules under which ships belonging to Foreign European nations having a settlement of their own in India, and being in Amity with His Majesty, are allowed to trade with the British Ports in India.

II. Foreign European ships, belonging to any Nation having a settlement of its own in the East Indies and being in amity with His Majesty, may freely enter the British sea ports & harbours in that country, whether they come directly from their own country or from any of the ports and places in the East Indies; they shall be hospitably received and shall have liberty of trade there, in imports and exports conformably to the Regulations established in such places: provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories without the special permission of the Government, any military stores or naval stores or rice. The said ships may also be cleared out for any port or places in the East Indies; but if cleared out for Europe, shall be cleared out direct for the country in Europe to which such ships respectively belong.

Also in respect to ships of Foreign European Nations having no Establishment in the East Indies.

III. *First* Foreign European ships belonging to countries having no establishment in the East Indies, may (when those countries and states respectively are in amity with His Majesty) freely enter the ports of the principle British establishments in the East Indies, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, only. They shall be hospitably received there, and have free liberty to trade in imports and exports conformably to the Regulations of the place: provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores or naval stores or rice: and provided also that the said ships proceed from their own ports direct to the said principal British settlements, without touching at any port or place whatever in the voyage out, except from necessity and merely to procure refreshments, in the course of such voyage; the burthen of the proof of which necessity to rest on the parties.

Second. The vessels of the said European powers last aforesaid, shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British Territories, to any port or place, except to some port or place in their own countries respectively, where the same shall be unladen. The said ships shall not be cleared out to carry on the coasting or country trade in India: but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one principal British port of discharge to another principal British port, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade.

Third. The said vessels shall not be allowed to proceed, either with or without return cargo, from the said British territories to the settlements or factories of any foreign European nation in India, or to the territory of any Indian, or Chinese potentate or power, except from the like necessity as is before described, of which the proof shall rest with them. Nor shall the said vessels be allowed to enter the river in that part of the British territory situated in Bengal, for any other purpose than that of proceeding to the port of Calcutta for trade, refreshment, or repairs.

Fourth. In clearing out for their respective countries, the clearance shall be a direct one to the country to which the vessels belong, and to no other whatever. They are to give bond, with the security of a resident in the country, that they will deliver the cargo at the port for which the clearance is made; and such bond is to be cancelled, when a certificate from a British consul, or two known British merchants resident at such port, is produced of the bonâ fide delivery of the cargo there.

Fifth. The following is the form of the bond which is to be executed on occasions of that nature.

Know all men by these presents that we of in and of the Ship called the now riding and being in the are held and firmly bound unto the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in the sum of the said United Company, their successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well & truly made, we bind overselves, and each of us by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents: sealed with our seals, dated the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas the said Ship called the has received a cargo on board in the the contents and particulars whereof are contained in the export manifest thereof signed by the above bounden and also in the port clearance of the said ship called the delivered to and in the possession of the said

Now, if the said or, in case of the death or inability of the said the person who shall succeed him as of the said ship, shall well and truly export to, and land the said cargo and every part thereof (the danger of the seas and enemies excepted) at the port of in and not in any other port or place beyond the seas; and also if the said or any other person or persons shall, within the space of years from the day of the date of the above writting obligatory, produce to, and deposit with, the Collector of the Government customs at Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal for the time being, a certificate of the said goods being so landed, under the hand and seal of the British consul at the said port of or, if no British consul should or shall be there resident, under the hands and seals of two British merchants resident at the said port of or, if no British merchants should be there resident, under the hand and seal of the principal officer of the customs at the said port of and of some merchant resident at the said port of then the above written obligation, as also one of the same tenor & date, shall be void & of no effect: otherwise the same shall remain in full force, virtue, and effect.

Sealed and delivered,
where no stamps are
used, in the presence of

Sixth. The pecuniary obligation and security required by the foregoing clauses of this Section shall be adjusted on a consideration of the tonnage of the vessel, and shall be calculated at the rate of not more than one hundred Rupees per ton: but the Governor in Council is hereby invested with authority to reduce that rate in cases in which any substantial reasons can be assigned for that indulgence. Applications of this nature are uniformly to be made through the Collector of Government Customs, who shall forward them to the Governor in Council, with his sentiments on the subject, for the latter's orders.

The trade between the British possessions and the United states of America to be regulated by the convention of commerce dated the 3d July 1815.

IV. The trade between the British possessions in India and the United States of America shall be regulated by the convention of commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London the 3d July 1815.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d September 1818.

Advertisement.

Baxter & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of Mr. JOHN YEATES in their Establishment, has terminated from the 31st July last, and that the Business will be continued to be carried on under the same Firm as heretofore.

Bombay, Forbes' Street,
22d September, 1818.

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction,
On Thursday, the 1st of October next,
(and every succeeding day until the whole be disposed of)
AT THE
Cotton Screws
OF
Motychund Amichund,
NEAR MUSJEED BUNDER
Without the Town Wall
ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

SUNDRY Boxes of fine Pulled and Flat Figs, Sultana Raisins, and Carabourno Raisins, imported per *Samarang* from Suez.

For the convenience of the Purchasers, the Articles will be put up in lots of five Boxes.

The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or else to be resold at the Risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay, 30th September, 1818.

જાહેર·લીલાંઉ·કરીને·વેચશે *
જરશાપત·વારને·દીને·તા૦ ૧ લી
અકટોબર·આવતા·મહીનાની·૬
તારીખે·તા૦ તેવાર·પછે·કર·રો
જ·લાંશ્રયી·બચો·માલ·વેચાઇ·
રેહશે·તાંશ્રયી* શ્રી·કોટબાહેર·
મશીદ·બંદર·આગલ·મોતીચંદ·અ

મીચંદનાં•ઙશકરૂમચે•પાલ•મોક
લનાર•ચણીને•ફેશાખે•કેટલીઈક
પેટી•તોપ્રો•શ્રકાં•ખંજીર•તા૦દરા
ખની•વાંકાણ•શ્રમરંગ•મચે•શ્રી•
શ્રકથી આવી છે* લેનાર•
ચણીને•શેફલું•થવાને•વાશતે•૬
૨•પેટી• ૫ નો•લાટ•કરીને•વેચશે
* માલનાં•નાણાં•તરત•પગા
૨•કરીને•ઉચકી•લઙજાઈ*નફીતો
ફરીથી•વેચશે•તેફનું•નુકશાંન•૫૨
થમ•લેનાર•ચણીને•ખાંથે•૫ડશે*
તા૦ ૩૦મી•શપટમખર•
૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

Advertisement.

A FRENCH Shop is opened in *Military Square*, for the Sale of Sundry Articles, including many Articles of Ladies Dress. Artificial Flowers, Perfumery, Shoes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th September 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 30th September 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th SEPTEMBER 1818.

Major General John Bathe, commandant of the Battalion of Artillery, is released from the command of the Garrison of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 18th *September* 1818.

Lieutenant B. McMahon, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Bussorah on sick certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The undermentioned Gentlemen cadets, who arrived in the Victory and the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Lady Lushington, having produced certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their appointments on this Establishment. Mr. Athill for the artillery is appointed acting Lieutenant fireworker, Mr. Hemming for the engineers acting ensign, and those for the Infantry are promoted to the rank of ensigns from the dates opposite their names respectively.

Artillery.

John Athill	9th Sept. 1818

Engineers.

Samuel Hemming	12 Do. Do.

Infantry.

Henry Spencer	9th Sept. 1818.
John Brooks	Do. Do.
Wm. Cavaye	Do Do
Graham Lloyd	Do. Do.
Robt Cameron Cowa[illegible]	Do Do
Neil Campbell	Do. Do.
John Sandwith	12. Do.
Charles Mathison	Do Do.
James Finlay	Do. Do.
Pooley Kensington	Do Do.
Thomas Richard Billamore	Do. Do.
Josh. Hugh Mills Loyker	Do Do.
Edward Hallum	Do. Do.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the general order of the 31 of July, placing the Troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy on garrison allowances from the 1st of last month; and to continue them on field allowances to the end of the present month.

Bombay Castle 19th *September* 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of the Honorable Court's letters dated the 7th and 22d of April 1818

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 7th April 1818.

Para. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment severally to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season (1818-19) viz.

Captain Thos H. Mulford.

Lieutenant Wm. B. Kennedy.

3d. Mr. John Henson has our permission to return to his duty as a conductor of ordnance upon your establishment.

13th. Assistant Surgeon George Johnstone having remained in this country beyond the period prescribed by the Act of Parliament, we direct that he be struck off the strength of the Army from the expiration of two years and a half from the period of his quitting India.

14th. The following officers having likewise exceeded the prescribed period; we also direct that they be struck off from the undermentioned dates, to which their several furloughs were prolonged, viz:

2d Native Infantry, Lieutenant Samuel Bertie Amrose, from 19th May 1819.

5th Do. Lieutenant Sampson Naylor, from 1st July 1816.

9th Do. Lieutenant James Lugar, from 7th January 1817.

15th. Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Smyttan of your Establishment has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's Ships of next season (1818-19).

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 22d April 1818.

Para. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers severally to return to their rank upon your Establishment, viz

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Morse; and Lieut. Thos. Edward Baynes.

3d. Lieutenant Peter Breton, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season 1818-19.

4th. We have appointed Mr. Charles Walter, now an Officer in His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment. His Order of Rank will be transmitted you by an early opportunity.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Copy of paragraphs, which will be inserted in the next Military General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Copy of Paragraphs dated the 2d May 1818, which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bombay.

Lieutenant Charles Franklin Hart, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until July next.

We have permitted Mr. Assistant Surgeon Andrew Gibson, M. D. to return to his rank upon your Establishment. This Officer having quitted England without taking the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company, we direct you to administer the same to him upon his arrival at your Presidency.

Bombay Castle 21st September 1818.

The right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place Captain J. A. O. Brown, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territory conquerred from the late Paishwa.

The following appointment is ordered to take place in consequence of Lieutenant Seely Adjutant of the Battalion of invalids, having been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore.

Battalion of Native Invalids.

Lieutenant Walter Nixon, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant vice Seely.—Date of appointment 15th September 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 21, 1818.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain-Lieut. Jonathan Scott to be Captain of a Company.
Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Alexander Dunsmure to be Captain-Lieutenant.
Ensign Lawrence Nelson Hull to be Lieutenant.
} From the 21st July, 1818, in succession to Sparkes, killed in action.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Davisson to act as Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

Mr Cosby Burrowes, having produced a Certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, dated the 26th of February, 1818, is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.—The date of Ensign Burrowes' rank will be adjusted hereafter.

Mr Walter Askell Venor, Surgeon, and Lieutenant Edward Routledge, have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank

Serjeant Michael Keys of the Regiment of Artillery, is admitted to the benefit of the Pension Establishment by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797.

J. YOUNG,
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

MADRAS APPOINTMENT.

Mr. M. Lewin, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign H. Donnethorne, H. M. 65th Regiment, from Serror.

Lieut. Moore 1st-9th Regiment, from Kokun.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign George Goddard, European Regiment, to Poona.

Ensign George Clarke, 2d-9th Regiment, to Poona

Bt. Captain M. Soppitt 9th Regiment, to Bussorah.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 23d, Ship Ahmedy, Captain Richard Cooper, from Bussorah.

Do. 24th The H. C. Cruizer Mercury, Captain Thomas Blast, from Red Sea, and last from Surat.

Passenger per Ahmedy.

Mr. E. S. Wason, late 2d Officer Ship Angelica.

Passengers per Mercury.

Mrs. Bell and Miss Wrangham.

DEPARTURES.—September 23d, Armed Prow Nurbuda, Syrang Fuckera, to Surat.

Do. Tappy, Syrang, Essmell Bawa, to Surat.

Do. 25th The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, to Surat.

Do. The H. C. Cruizer, Thetis, Lieut. Thomas Tanner, to Scind and Cutch.

Do. H C Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. J. M. Guy, to Scind and Cutch.

Do. Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizamoodeen, to Scind and Cutch.

Do. 29th Ship Kusrovie, Captain Waddington, to the Persian Gulf.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ship Lushington, Captain Dormer, for Coast and London.

Ship Samarang for Liverpool.

Ship Victory, Captain Braithwaite for London.

Ship Upton Castle, Captain Howell, for Ditto.

Ship Surat Castle, Captain Walker, for Ditto.

Ship Duncan.

Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for Bussorah.

American.—Pactolus Captain Blacker for Boston.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

At Kedgeree.

August 24. Ship *Oswin*, Captain James Kay, from London 12th April.

Danish Ship *Aenrietta Louisa*, Captain Dantzfelt, from Copenhagen 15th March, and Madras 14th August.

Portuguese Ship *Canæ*, Captain B. C. Martin, from Rio de laneiro 22d June.

25. Ship *Europe*, Captain Thomas Ashton, from England 31st March, and Madras 16th August.

Ship *Ganges*, Captain James Chapman, from Liverpool 22d April.

Ship *Sovereign*, Captain J. R. Barton, from England 22d April, and Madeira 16th May.

Arab Ship *Yadel Currim*, Nacoda, from Java 20th July.

26. Dutch Ship *Zelima*, Captain C. Neurenbury, from Ostend 21st February.

Ship *Thalia*, Captain J. Ballingall, from Liverpool 26th April.

Spanish Ship *Rey Fernando*, Don Aleixo de la Riva, from Lima 23d April.

27. Ship *Recovery*, Captain W. Fotherly, from London 1st March, Madeira, Cape, and Madras 18th August.

28. Ship *Rochester*, Captain D. Sutton, from London 14th April, and Madeira 18th May.

Ship *Caledonia*, Captain R. Watson, from Greenock 1st May.

29. H. C. Ship *Astell*, Captain Cresswell, from Enland, (date of departure *unknown.*)

H. C. Ship *Phœnix*, Captain T. White, from England 26th April, and Madras 21st Aug.

Off Calcutta.

August 26. The *Aurora*, *Ganges*, *Alexander*, *Canæ* (Portugnese,) and *Exmouth.*

27. The *Yadel Currim.* (Arab,) *Oswin*, and *Sea Lion*, (American.)

Put back.

August 26. Schooner *Courier*, Captain J. Lautier, having sprung her fore mast in Thornhill's Channel.

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta.

August 23. Ship *Hebe*, Captain J. Porter, for Malta.

Ship *Neptune*, Captain George Vint, for Batavia, via Penang and Malacca.

24. Ship *Richard*, Captain J. McClune, for Liverpool.

25. Brig *Adventure*, Captain J. Robson, for the Coast and Madras.

Ship *Hindostan*, Captain Robert Stewart, for Liverpool.

Ship *Shah Byramgore*, Captain T. R. Court for Columbo.

Ship *Eclipse*, Captain T. Winter, for London.

French Ship *Minerve*, Captain T. Hervet, for the Mauritius.

Portuguese Ship *Luz*, Captain M. I. Pereira, for Macao.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,

ON THE 29TE INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Passed down,—The *Shap Byramgore*, *Hindostan*, and French Ship *La Minerve.*

Pessed up,—The *Rochester* and *Caledonia.*

Remain—The H. C. Ships *Fairlie* and *Phœnix*, the *Cambridge*, *Europe*, *Richard*, and Spanish Ships *St. Julian* and *Rey Farnando*, also, the Portuguese Ship *Luz.*

Culpee.

Remains,—The *Hope*, Captain P. Butler, destined for China.

Kedgeree.

Remains,—The H. C. Ship *Astell.*

Passed down,—The *Neptune*, *Briton*, American Ship *Caledonia*, *William*, Danish, and *Benoni*, French.

New Anchorage.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships *Castle Huntly*, *Dunira*, *Marchioness of Ely* and *Prince Regent*, also the *Fort William.*

Waiting for Anchor,—The *Stentor.*

Saugur,

Remain—The Brig *Salamanca*, and French Ship *Leman.*

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 2d, Ship Cauder Bux, from Covelong,—8th, H. C Extra Ship Northampton, Captain G. Tebbutt, from London 3d May and Portsmouth 16th May,—9th, Ship Britannia, Captain W. Snowball, from Calcutta 24th August,—ditto, Brig Ariel, Captain J. C. Batta, from Trincomallie 5th September,—10th, The Licensed Ship Coldstream, Captain James Coxwell, from England 7th May,—ditto, Ship Wm Petrie, Captain Thomas Ross, from Muscat. 23d August,—ditto, Ship Eliza, Captain P. Nerac, from Isle of France 10th August,—ditto, H. C. Ship Lord Keith, Captain Freeman, from London 17th May,—ditto, H. M. Ship Tuwey, Captain Hill. from Trincomalie.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 4th, Edmonstone, Captain Laird, for Calcutta,—8th, Ship John Palmer, Captain G. Saunders, for the Cape of Good Hope and Liverpool,—9th, H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain J. Clavell, for Trincomalie,—ditto, Ship Britaunia, Captain W. Snoball, for Columbo.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, in the Church of Meerut, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Captain W. P Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate General 2d and 3d Divisions, Field Army, to Miss Fanny Steuart, Daughter of the late Thomas Steuart, Esquire, of the Isle of France.

On the 24th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, A. M. John Campbell, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Margaret Flora Douglas.

On Tuesday last, the 25th instant, by the Revd. [illegible] Bryce, Mr. Samuel Williams, to Mrs. Nancy Coor[illegible]

BIRTHS.

Yesterday Morning, the 30th instant, Mrs. Greenwaller, of a Daughter.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of Captain Showers, Major of Brigade, Bareilly, of a Son.

On the 15th instant, at Deenajpoor, the lady of Henry William Money, Esq. of a Son.

At Serampore, on Friday, the 21st instant, Mrs. John Lourenço, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 23d instant, Mrs. Sumners, of a Daughter.

On the 25th instant, at the house of John Angus Esq. the Lady of Lieutenant James Eckford, 3d Native Infantry, of a Son and Heir.

On the same day, Mrs. G. Francis, of a Son.

At Chouringhee, on the 27th instant, the Lady of Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Banda, the Lady of Captain A. T. Watson, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Muttra, on the 1st instant, Anna, the Infant Daughter of Captain William Cunningham, Field Paymaster, aged 9 months and a half.

On the 13th instant, at Patna in consequence of a fall from the Nurse's Arms, Emily Louisa, daughter of Reverend H. L. Williams,—aged four months and 21 days.

At Allahabad, on the 15th instant, aged 2 years, 2 months and 18 days, Isabella, Daughter of Captain James Kennedy, 5th Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

On the 20th inst. Captain Henry Oake, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 44 years.

On Monday last, the 24th instant, Mrs. Maria de Oliveira, aged 75 years, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, leaving a number of relations and friends, to bewail her loss.

On the same day, Mr. Benjamin Arson—aged 21 years.

On Tuesday the 25th instant, Mrs Isabella Sumners, aged 18 years, 1 month and 20 days, sincerely regretted.

On the same day, the Infant Son of William Ainslie, Esq Presidency Surgeon.

On the 26th instant, the infant Son of Lieutenant T. B. Malden, of the 9th Regt. Native Infantry.

On Thursday night, the 27th instant, of the yellow fever, Mrs. Damoulin.

On Friday, the 28th instant, Mr. David Barraud, an Assistant in the Secret Department aged 38 years.

At Allahabad, on the 29th ultimo, aged 66 years, Mr. James Hunt, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance on the Invalid Establishment, universally esteemed and regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 18th March, departed this life, Samuel Hasleby, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, much regretted by his numerous relations and friends.

MADRAS BIRTH.

At the Presidency, on the 4th inst. the Lady of John Goldingham, Esq. of a son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 7th August, Mrs C. Diring, (wife of Captain Diring of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment,) most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On the 1st instant at the Presidency Lieutnant John Riddell of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment and Assistant Surveyor General; a Gentleman whose official qualifications had entitled him to the respect of the Officers of his Regiment and of the profession and whose amiable manners had conciliated the esteem of a large circle of friends by whom his death is sincerely lamented.

OBSERVER, No. III.

"If the beginning of Life has been Vanity, its latter end can be no other than Vexation of Spirit."

—— BLAIR.

It is rather surprizing that of the vast number of people whom we see in this Country, toiling and anxious to advance themselves in rank and situation, with the *avowed* (and oft expressed) intention of returning to settle in "*Dear England*" how few!—how very few—think of taking their passage, till they have already one foot in the Grave; or if they do depart in time, how very few are contented to remain there—To point out the causes which tend to produce this effect, I have some idea, of requesting, the good folks who may embark hereafter with a determination not to return; to fill up the columns of a paper which will be found at my Office; by which I shall be able to keep an accurate register of the plans and intentions of each on going home; and being in my capacity of an Observer, well acquainted with their habits here; I mean to keep an eye on their movements in England, & thus develope the *real cause*, which sooner or later brings these good people back again.

This I trust to render useful to the rising generation, or rather, to the new comers, in the mean time it may be beneficial to endeavour to convince those, who have been going home *next year* for the last *Ten* at least, that they may just as well stay where they are unless they can totally change their present habits, or prefer going like many of their predecessors, to return disgusted with the present object of their wishes. To illustrate the subject of this paper I shall lay before my readers, the follow[illegible] letter from a valued Correspondent.

MR. OBSERVER,

By way of filling up your columns, I send you an outline of the characters of two old Indians, long since deposited in Padre Borroughs's Godown, and have no doubt a little attention to their characters and habits, will point out the cause, of their prospects, of ease and retirement, proving wholly visionary.

Civis, entered the service at the age of twenty and being well recommended

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[redacted] born of a respectable family largely connected with the India House, attained a good situation soon after his arrival; and was introduced to the first society at the presidency where he landed. Of a warm heart and liberal disposition, with natural talents far above mediocrity and an eagaging freedom of manner, he soon became a favorite with all, and was rapidly appointed to lucrative situations, which enabled him to keep what is termed an open House, and yet to amass a considerable fortune. His residence was the daily resort of the idle and the gay. He kept the best Table, gave the best Claret, and sported the best Horses, but Civis, thus absorbed in pleasure and amusement, never opened a book or indulged a single thought beyond the enjoyment of the present hour, save the determination of retiring after some years to enjoy all these pleasures in a superior style in England. On his arrival in his Native Country he resided in the most fashionable part of London and opened his house with the same promiscuous hospitality, as had marked his career in India, but he soon perceived he no longer figured in the fashionable world, the chief attraction of the circle, but was only considered a minor star, amidst more splendid luminaries. Unacquainted with the *real* characters of those who surrounded him, (a point almost unnecessary or easily attained in a Society constituted as in India) he soon became the dupe of his unsuspecting liberality and discovered too late, that he was not only surrounded by the idle, and the gay, but also by the specious and designing: his fortune suffered thro' mistaken generosity, and disgusted with the gay World he retired in a few years to the country, and still possessed sufficient to have lived in case and comfort. His mind however from the nature of his early pursuits, was wholly unprepared for the enjoyment of the beauties of nature or intellectual pleasures, and was unfitted for amusement, unconnected with the busy throng; discontented with England and forgetting that his absence from India had caused a chasm in the friends he had left behind him; he returned here to end his days and blind to the real cause of his discontent, it was his invariable rule to rail at his Native Country and ridicule the idea of any of his friends returning there.

Miles, tho' he affected to possess all the liberal feelings of Civis, was in reality his opposite both in habit and disposition. He possessed however a good manner, and a shrewd sense of his own advantage, which enabled him easily to pursue the best plans for his own interest; whilst he affected total indifference as to the result. He had wit enough to observe, that tho' the attainment of fortune was the general road to distinction yet assumed carelessness of the possession; was the best veil to cover it. He had thus art enough to hide the sole object of his views by an assumed liberality of sentiment which cost him nothing to utter: and which with a well timed (tho' not frequent) party to a few popular individuals, served to impose upon the unobserving part of the community, and secured him the appellation of "a very good fellow" Those however who looked a little deeper than the multitude are generally inclined to do, could easily perceive that self interest was the reigning passion, and the accumulation of wealth, the sole object of his views; as years increased it became so predominant a feeling as almost to break thro' the flimsy veil of concealment, and tho' he was louder than ever in the praise of all the social virtues, it was easy to observe the few he ever possessed were swallowed up by the overuling desire of gain. Deceived himself, whilst he thought he was deceiving others, the constant theme of his conversation was the style he should live in at home, the splendid mansion he should purchase, and the dashing figure he should cut at the west end of the town. His departure was however deferred [redacted]m year to year till having nearly reached the highest step in his profession, he was induced to wait for an expected vacany: but a severe attack of Fever obliged him to relinquish this ambitious hope, and having the offer by going immediately, of obtaining the most favorable remittance for his money, & the *cheapest* passsge ever known, he quitted the Country with an immense fortune, to become the dashing fellow which had been the object of his twenty-five years residence in India. The daily calculation of *Interest* amused him on his voyage and on his arrival *duty* obliged him to reside for some months with *his friends*, he talked in the old style, and affected to be about to purchase various estates, tho' there was always something that prevented his deciding, in the mean time he kept one Footman and a couple of Horses, tho' he was constantly viewing splendid Equipages, and talking of the Establishment he should engage when the Mansion was fixed on. Two years thus glided away and the time approached when Miles, was obliged to return or resign. At this critical juncture, he received a letter from India that convinced him he might obtain by returning, a more lucrative appointment than he had ever yet held. He had long felt with regret, that he was no longer in the way of accumulating money, and tho' without the heart to spend sufficient to keep up the appearance of a Gentleman, he pretended that a further stay of three years in India was absolutely necessary to enable him to live in the style he wished, he embarked immediately and on landing declared it was impossible to exist in any part of England under eight thousand a year, he obtained the situation he coveted and ère his first month's salary was due; a smart return of his former fever, consigned him and his stylish projects to the Grave, whilst his splendid fortune enrich'd some poor relations whom a false pride had prevented his acknowledging.

I must reserve my remarks on these characters for some future paper, in which I shall endeavour to point out for the advantage of the young men now arriving, the rocks on which the hopes of these visionaries split, and the plan of Life I would recommend, as best calculated to obtain the object I trust they have in view, that of returning with a *sufficiency* to enjoy the *rational comforts* of their *Native Land*. J.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Mr. H. C. Jennings announces that he has discovered *a Method of insulating the Magnetic Needle*, in such a degree as, under the ordinary circumstances, will prevent, and protect the Compass from false and dangerous attractions, by the designed, or accidental *approach of iron*, or substances containing it; a defect which has already cost the government & nation many lives & ships.—A striking instance of the uncertainty and imperfection of the ordinary compass was exhibited in the loss of H. M. S. Apollo, and 70 sail of convoy; and if this event were the only one of the kind on record, it would be sufficient to convince every person of the vast importance of a method which shall effectually preclude the possibility of the recurrence of such a disaster.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1818.

The intelligenee during the last week from the other presidencys have not been what is in general stiled important, the splendid, achievement, of war "The Trumpets sound, & Cymbals clang, have given way to the arts of peace, and it is with much pleasure we record, the opening of the Exchange at Calcutta, the erection of a hospital for Lepers, an extension of their school establishments, and the very creditable, and satisfactory progress of the students at the College of Fort William, as displayed in the public disputations held on the 15th of August.

We are concerned to state, that the Cholera, has reached Surat, & that many fatal cases have occurred; the reports from the Southern Concan, speak also of it, and as taken from the mouth of a native reporter with all the accustomed exaggeration, it appears to be alarming; at Colapore, as an instance of its depredation, they state that sixty persons embarked on board a boat, to cross the river, but that three only reached the opposite side in safety, the others having perished by the way.

The Native inhabitants of Calcutta have presented an address to the Marquis of Hastings on his return to the presidency.

The Reverend Dr. James Bryce, Minister of St. Andrew's Church at Calcutta, and John Stewart Esq. late of the house of Forbes and Co. have been chosen to represent the Scotch Church in India, in the General Assembly to meet at Edinburgh in May 1819.

The Flag staff at Parell, was shivered to pieces by Lightening on Friday morning. An accident of this kind is of rare occurrence in Bombay, and though the morning of Saturday, commenced with a series of the loudest and nearest thunder peals, that we can recollect, yet no damage was done; we hope we may be carried through when we say, that the thunder and Lightening of the last week has so perceptibly cleared the air, that we entertain hopes that the seeds of the Cholera, have been dispersed.

No better proof of it having much decreased at this place, can be adduced, than the fact of the large hospital, (so promptly erected by Government, for the reception of persons attacked with this disease) not having yet received a single patient.

Letters from Broach and Surat, mention that the freshes have been very great and that these rivers, have overflowed in many places, but no damage of moment has been done; the ebb tides, are in consequence of very long duration, even out in seven or eight fathoms their effects are sensibly felt; Vessels going to the Northward at this season are much retarded by them.

The Upton Castle of this port, and the Surat Castle, and Victory, Free Traders, will all sail for London in the early part of October, the Samarang of this port will sail also for Liverpool about the 10th and the Honorable Company's Ship Lushington, will proceed to the Coast to complete her lading about the 20th, this latter Ship, has most excellent accomodations for passengers and it is probable will make (proceeding through the nine degree Channel) a very quick passage. In 1791, the Thames frigate Captain Troubridge, sailed from Tellichery in the end of October, proceeded by the above mentioned rout, and struck soundings at the entrance of the English Channel in 81 days.

We are quite unable to account for the protracted absence of the Castle Forbes and Lonack, further than that the S. W. monsoon has failed them, and that they will be necessiated to make some part of the Coast.

In our last paper we had the pleasure of inserting, an address to Capt. Braithwait, of the Victory, from his Passengers, and it is with sensations of the most pleasurable kind, that we now give publicity to the following sentiments addressed to Captain Dormer, of the Lushington, by his numerous Passengers.

TO

CAPT. THOMAS DORMER,

Commanding the Hon'ble Co's Ship Lady Lushington

BOMBAY.

SIR;

The Passengers on the Lady Lushington from England to Bombay, impressed with a lively sense of your undeviating mildness, and of your unassuming but general kind & friendly conduct, throughout a voyage which for some time threatened to be of unusual length, & attended with some difficulties; beg thus publicly to express their feelings on the occasi[redacted] and to request your acceptance of the[redacted] sincere thanks and best wishes. As a farther but trifling testimony of their lasting esteem, they request you will receive from them a Piece of Plate to be executed in England or India which they cannot hope will be accepted by you for its Costliness, but merely as an offering of gratitude, and sincere mark of approbation, and they are assured it will be appreciated as such by you.

With wishes for your health, happiness and welfare. They have the pleasure to Subscribe themselves with regard and esteem.

Sir,

Your very Obdt. Humble Servants,

(Signed) T. W. Gifford,
Lieut. Col. H. C. B. M. E.
Miss Gifford,
Mrs. M. Erskine,
Miss Clunes,
James Morse, Captain H. C. B. M. E.
Mrs. Morse,
Mrs. Sandwith,
Miss Sandwith,
Miss Comins,
Miss Carter,
H. Newton, Captain H. C. B. M. E.
C. Mathison,
J. P. Kensington,
S. Hemming,
J. H. M. Laykin,
W. Boyé,
E. Dundee, Lieutenant H. M. 47th Regiment,
M. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 47th Regiment,
J. Sandwith, Junior,
Mrs. Sandwith,

BOMBAY,
25th September, 1818

CAPTAIN DORMER'S ANSWER.

TO

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Passengers on board the Honourable Company's Ship Lushington, Bombay.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 25th Inst. I assure you I am scarcely adequate to express the pride and satisfaction I feel at the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to allude to my conduct during our passage from England to this Presidency.

If any feeling exists on my mind stronger than another, it is the persuasion that the unanimity and happiness which so universally prevailed during a voyage of somewhat unusual length was alone attributable to you, and if I, in my anxious endeavours to meet your general & individual approbation, have been so fortunate as to succeed, I have accomplished the most ardent wish of my heart.

Permit me Ladies and Gentleman to return you my sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the very polite manner you have presented me with a piece of Plate, I accept it with sentiments of gratitude and respect, and I need not add it will ever be preserved as a testimony and pledge of your regard towards me, which neither time nor distance will ever efface from my mind.

Wishing you individually every happiness and enjoyment you can possibly desire.

I remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient and obliged Servant,

(Signed) THOS. DORMER,
Commanding H. C. Ship Lady Lushington.

Bombay, 28th September 1818.

POSTSCRIPT.

When our paper went to the Press there was a signal flying, and we entertain some faint hope of its being the Castle Forbes.

Calcutta.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. 1818

The *Ganges*, Captain Chapman has completed her voyage from hence to Liverpool, and back in the short period of forty one weeks, which is quicker than any private ship since the trade has been opened.

The arrival of the Portuguess ship *Canoa*, from Rio de Janeiro on the 22d June, gave us hopes of interesting intelligence of the Independents. The private communications however are silent on that subject, and the only mention made of them in the public journals, (which the kindness of a friend has supplied us with) is adverse to the cause of Independence in that quarter.

The Gazette of Rio de Janeiro of the 17th June, contains intelligence received from Monte Video, stating that on the 15th May, six hundred

prisoners were made of Artigas's troops by General Curado's division, which took up the position in Passandu, where Artigas had been; that the division under the command of Lieutenant Ceneral Sabastiao Pinto was already in communication with that of Lieutenant General Curado; and that several superior Officers of the Insurgents had surrendered themselves, amongst whom is one of the name of Hortuguez. This is said to be the result of an important engagement, of which a more circumstantial account was promised to be given officially.

A valuable seizure was made on the 12th April, at Gravesend on board the *Melville* East Indiaman, of contraband goods, and upwards of 5,000 letters, in eight boxes.

Letters from Midnapore, state that a most deliberate murder was committed at that station, on the 14th instant. Serjeant Cooper of the 21st Regiment of L. D. had paid his addresses to a European woman, the widow of a private of the Regiment, but without success; having discovered, that she had shown a preference, for the Serjeant Major, Cooper shot the unhappy woman through the breast.---It is said, that he at first exulted in the atrocious act---but that since, he has become penitent.

CURRENT VALUE
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1818.

BUY.	Six per Cent Loan Obligation. *(discount.)*	SELL
7 0		7 1

AUGUST 31.

A respectable and numerous meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta was holden at the Town Hall, on the 22d instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the establishment of "an Asylum for Lepers." Mr. J. H. HARRINGTON in the chair; when, it was resolved, that an Asylum should be established, and several regulations were passed for the government of the institution. Considerable sums of money were immediately subscribed—in a Book opened for Donations and Annual Subscriptions, which is now left at the Calcutta Exchange. Messrs. BARRETTO and Sons have been nominated Treasurer, and Mr. ROBINSON Secretary, to this excellent institution.

[*The India Gazett*

Colombo.

AUGUST 12.

The 16th Instant being the Anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Duke of York the usual ceremonies and demonstrations of joy were observed on the occasion.

On the evening of the 18th a Ball and Supper were given by lady Brownrigg at the King's House to all the principal Inhabitants of Colombo—the Company assembled early, and dancing commenced a little after nine, and continued with uninterrupted spirit until 12 o'clock, when Supper was announced—during Supper several loyal and appropriate toasts were given and drank with enthusiasm, and none with stronger feelings of respect and pleasure than the health of that estimable and Royal personage whose Birth the Company had assembled to celebrate.

After Supper, dancing recommenced and the hilarity of the party was kept up with great spirit until past three o' clock the ensuing morning.

From letters received this day we learn that Capt. Fraser on the night of the 17th Inst. at the first appearance of moon light marched from the right bank of the Mahavilla Ganga, opposite Pasbage, & reached Hunagall in Ketmale about 2 A. M. The Village was completely surprised and Hakoorugamme Nileme with several others taken Prisoners. A brother of the Nileme & an Aratchey were killed, endeavoring to make their escape; another Aratchy said to be the Delampittya Aratchy of Hunagalla was found in a deplorable state, covered with ulcers and unable to move. A large store of Paddy was discovered & carried away by the People of the 3 Korles who were in attendance. On the 16th & 18th the Rebels appeared in number on a hill west of the Post of Godamoone; They fired several Jinjals, which did no harm and were not returned.

On the 18th 3 Kandyans came in voluntarily and reported that the Rebels had gone off towards Mataratta on hearing that some troops were scouring the country in that neighbourhood. This must in all probability have been the Corps under Major MacDonald which arrived at Parnegam on the 11th. In consequence of Information given by these men, a Guardhouse was surprised in the mornnig of the 19th when 3 Rebels where killed, 1 taken prisoner and 1 escaped.

Letter from Lieut. Col. Hook dated the 20th describe the state of the 7 Korles as greatly improved—All the Population of Weywode have submitted to Capt. Mylius at his Post of Illookawelle; and even on the north side of the Didero Oya more than two thirds of the Inhabitants are quietly residing in their thinly scattered Villages.

[*Ceylon Gazette, August 22.*

Madras.

SEPTEMBER,—12.

H. M. Ship *Orlando* sailed for Ceylon on Wednesday last, with the Flank Companies of H. M. 86th Regiment. The remainder of the Corps is also expected to proceed for the same destination.

The Ship *Palmer* sailed on Tuesday evening—Passenger for England: Lieutenant G. Moore 2d Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.

The Homeward bound Ship *George the Third*, is expected to sail, about the latter end of this month.

By the *Lord Keith* we have received private letters from England dated the 26th *May*. Those letters were sent on Board by the H. C. Ship *General Hewit*, Captain Cameron, with which the *Lord Keith* fell in, off the Cape. The *General Hewit* left England on the 26th of May, in company with the *Warren Hastings* and *Asia*, bound to Bengal; which Ships parted off Madeira, but were supposed to be ahead of the *Warren Hastings*. The only news of consequence she had to communicate to the *Lord Keith*, related to the alarming state of the Queen's health.

The latest accounts of His Majesty's health, state, that he remains perfectly tranquil, and enjoys good health of Body—The Queen has been very much indisposed. Her complaint is said to be water in the Chest—The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were expected to arrive in England immediately.

The Princess of Wales has sold her Estate on the Lake of Como, and now resides about 70 miles from Rome.

H. M. Ship *Topaz*, 46, Captain Lumley, and *Eden*, 26, Captain Lock, were expected to sail immediately from Plymouth; as were also, the *Liverpool*, 50, Captain Collier, and *Curlew*, 18, Captain Walpole. Those ships were under orders for this country, to relieve the *Orlando*, *Magicienne*, *Towey* and *Bacchus*.

The Ship *David Scott* remained at Madeira when the *Coldstream* left that Island.

The *Sappho*, Sloop of War was at Deal on the Ist of May, and ready to sail for this country.

English Extracts.

SIR THOMAS DALLAS.

Placed by the late proceedings at the India House between the painful alternative of submitting to injurious reflections, or most reluctantly being the possible cause of injury to another, I have determined to draw up the plainest and shortest narrative of facts in my power, avoiding as much as possible observations of any kind.

When Colonel Wilks was preparing the work which he lately published, habits of long intimacy, and his knowledge of my possessing a good memory, led him, from living in the same place, occasionally to refer to me for facts which I had witnessed. Among other circumstances, he inquired regarding the intended removal or escape on ship board of the Commissioners at Mangalore: he had repeatedly heard of it in India, but stated that he had not found it in their journal, although affirmed in an official letter from Brigadier General Macleod to the government of Bombay: that he had, when in London, solicited an hour's conversation with Mr. Hudleston, with whom he had some acquaintance, for the declared purpose of obtaining information on some points regarding that embassy which were imperfectly explained on the records, but that Mr. Hudleston had excused himself on the ground of bad memory. I accordingly related to Colonel Wilks the facts which are stated in his work, of which the following is the short substance;—"that my servant having, on the illness of the person usually employed, been desired to interpret between the commissioners & Tippoo's ministers, came to my tent at night, in the greatest trepidation, to state that after the conference, and the departure of the first commissioner, he had accidentally overheard a plan settled between the other two for their removal on board ship, which was to be kept secret till the moment of embarkation, when they were to call at the tent of the first commissioner, and give him the option of accompanying them; leaving behind the escort, &c. &c., and that the arrangements for this purpose were to be personally made by Mr. Falconer the surgeon, who was to get on board in the morning on pretence of indisposition. At breakfast Mr. Falconer did appear to be taken ill, and did embark. I accordingly assembled the officers, and told them all I knew. I had received no orders, and did not know whether I should receive any, and when, or to what effect: but I stated that in every possible case I should remain with my men, but would not under such circumstances exact rigid military obedience from them, but leave it to such as chose it, to embark if they should be permitted. They all declared their intention to follow my example. I waited Mr. Falconer's return in the evening, and stated to him what I had heard regarding his mission on ship board, and he distinctly admitted the facts to be as above stated, but declined to tell me the time appointed for the execution of the plan. Stung by the distrust with which I was treated, I desired him, in finishing his report to the commissioners, to say that I was there to obey their orders, but that the arrangements of my little camp would subject any person attempting a clandestine escape to be taken up as deserters. Soon afterwards I was sent for by the second Commissioner, and informed that there was no intention to embark."

Such is the substance of the narrative given on my authority. I never afterwards, nor I believe the officers, made any secret of my communication with them, and the circumstances connected it, it became matter of such general conversation and notoriety, that I did not feel the impression of relating any thing either new or questionable: and having during that service, and since, been on terms of kindness with Mr. Hudleston, I certainly should not have authorized any thing being stated on my authority which I apprehended to be injurious to his moral character. I then thought, and I continue to think, that the removal or escape (for in our situation they were the same) of the Commissioners would have been perfectly justifiable, if they thought the pubiic service could be forwarded by their embarkation; and I should have deemed it my duty, if necessary, to cover their embarkation with the sacrifice of the last man of the little escort. I felt their distrust of me to be unworthy, and the plan to be absurd, because impracticable, without the concurrence of an officer of common vigilance; but here my unfavorable opinions rested, and still rest. I should as soon have thought of imputing fear to myself as to the Commissioners; and I adopt the following explanation given by Col. Wilks, as a true transcript of the impressions which appeared to influence both of us when the narative in question was committed to paper.

"Security in conducting the negociations in question is distinctly stated to have been the primary object of the plan; and that negociations might have been conducted with greater advantage to the public service by the commissioners in a state of freedom on ship board, than in virtual imprisonment on shore, is as little doubtful, as that their removal, if then effected, must have been an escape. The officers evinced, under all the mortifications of distrust, what their conduct would have been, if a confidential appeal had been made to their patriotism. Their fete, under the supposed circumstances, would certainly have been precarious, and like their actual situation, apparently desperate; but like that also, probably more serious in its aspect than in its result. The addition of a few military prisoners to many thousands would have weighed little with the tyrant, while, the commissioners were themselves beyond his grasp; and if our conjectures be influenced by his conduct, in other cases of diplomacy, where his tone was uniformly lowered as that of his opponent rose, it will at least remain questionable, whether the safety of the commissioners would have encreased the danger of the escort. If such were the opinion of the two commissioners, and if all considerations affecting individuals ought to yield to the public weal, then, however painful their decision must have been, we shall merely arrive at this conclusion, that an injudicious distrust of the officer commanding the escort, in its consequences, obliged them to abandon their plan. With their other colleague it is well known that they had no habits of confidence, and these circumstances combined, may also account for the silence of the official records."

Mr. Hudleston has thought proper to deny the existence of any conversation with the other commissioner, of the nature stated; and this is the only fact in my narrative that I do not myself know to be true. It is not for me to discuss whether the memory of Mr. Hudleston may or may not have been as imperfect in this instance as in the declaration ascribed to him in the report of the debate at the India-House on the 18th March (see Asiatic Journal, No. 28, p. 398), of "recollecting some intention of effecting a communication with Gen. Macleod on ship board; but he was sure, if that honorable person* were alive, he would have been as much astonished as he (Mr. H.) was at" what he in common with some invisible agents is pleased to call "the accusation," the official letter of Gen. Macleod affirming the existence of the intention to escape, being one of the leading facts of the case as stated in Col. W.'s book.

It is still less my province to reconcile this denial of the stated plan and conversation with the pretended indisposition and embarkation of Mr. Falconer, with his unequivocal admission of the purpose, and of the plan; with the official declaration to the same effect of Gen. Macleod, or with a narrative exactly corresponding with mine related many years afterwards to Col. Bruce of this place, by the secretary of the embassy, Mr. Collins Jackson, who stated himself to have been entrusted with the secret.

It is not my province, and I am grieved to say that it is not in my power to reconcile these things; it is only necesary for the maintenance of my own character to declare, that (with the obvious exception above stated) I know every fact contained in this statement to be true, and that I can have no hesitation in attesting the veracity of my own narrative of my own proceedings.

THOS. DALLAS.

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* The "honorable person" alluded to in our report of Mr. Hudleston's speech in the debate on the 18th March last, was Sir George Staunton, and not Gen. Macleod, as supposed by Sir Thomas, Dallas.—*Ed.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 30th September 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 18.

The House proceeded in Appeals.

Lord Walsingham took the oaths and his seat.

The third reading of the Labourers' Wages Bill was, on the motion of the Earl of LAUDERDALE, postponed for two months.

A Petition was presented by the Earl of LAUDERDALE, from the Burgh of Inverness, complaining of the self-election of the Corporate Body, and the mismanagement of the Revenues of the Burgh.—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Several Petitions from persons employed in different Cotton Mills, were presented by the Duke of Portland, expressing their satisfaction with the present hours of labour, and with their general treatment; and one Petition from persons similarly situated, by the Marquis of Buckingham, complaining of the hours of labour. Petitions were also presented by the Earl of Lauderdale and the Earl Grosvenor, from Cotton Spinners having Mills which were worked by Streams, complaining that as they could only at certain times obtain a sufficient supply of water, the limitation of the hours of labour to the day time would be to them a very serious injury. The Earl Grosvenor. in addition to the Earl of Lauderdale, expressed an opinion that it might be necessary to examine evidence as to this point, and to make some alterations in the Bill, to protect persons in the situation of the Petitioners.

All the Petitions were referred to the Committee on the Bill.

PARISH VESTRIES AND POOR LAWS AMENDMENT BILLS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the second reading of the Parish Vestries and Poor Laws Amendment Bills, with the understanding that the discussion might take place in the Committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN was desirous that it might not be understood that these Bills (particularly the Parish Vestries Bill) were not objected to. He on the contrary thought that some of the clauses were very contrary to the soundest principles of political economy and public morals.

The Bills were read a second time and committed for Thursday, the Lords to be summoned.

Petitions were previously presented against the Parish Vestries Bill by the Earl of Derby from Manchester, by Lord Kenyon from St. Marys, Whitechapel, and by the Earl Grosvenor, from St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

Adjourned till to-morrow (this day).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. CANNING moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove Doubts respecting the Validity of Marriages had and solemnized in the British Territories in India, by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland. Leave given, and the Bill brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented a Petition from Manchester, against the Poor Settlement Bill.

Lord LASCELLES presented a similar Petition from Leeds.

Lord LASCELLES withdrew the Bill brought in by him for regulating the Cutlery Trade, on account of some objectionable clause, and moved for, and obtained leave to bring in another Bill on the same subject, which was subsequently brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

WESTMINSTER GAS LIGHT BILL.

Mr. PETER MOORE brought in a Bill for Lighting certain Parishes in the City of Westminster with Gas, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. WM. DUNDAS presented a Petition from the University of St. Andrew's against the Copyright Bill.

SCOTS BURGHS.

Lord A. HAMILTON presented Petitions from the Corporations of Dundee and the Burgesses of Inverkeithing, praying for an Alteration in the Constitution of the Scots Burghs.

THOMAS FERGUSSON.

Lord A. HAMILTON presented a Petition from Thomas Fergusson, at present a prisoner in Newgate, whose case has of late been the subject of so much discussion in Parliament, expressing deep contrition for his offence, and hoping the House would, in consideration of the confinement he had suffered, and the expences he had been put to, see cause to order his liberation. The Noble Lord stated that in bringing this case forward he had been actuated by no personal feeling of hostility to Thomas Fergusson, but merely by a wish to discharge the duty he owed to the Freeholders of the County which he had the honour to represent. If we understood the Noble Lord correctly, he stated that to-morrow he should move for the discharge of Thomas Fergusson.

Sir CHARLES BURRELL presented a Petition from Botslade, in the County of Sussex, against the Poor Settlement Bill.

MARY-LE-BONE WATER COMPANY.

Mr. JOHN SMITH presented two Petitions from the inhabitants of the Parish of Mary-le-bone, against the New Water Company Bill, which, after a few words from Mr. Warre, and an assurance from Mr. Portman that it was not the intention of the Vestry of Mary-le-bone to proceed farther with the Bill, were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. PHILIPS presented a Petition from Middleton for Parliamentary Reform.

POOR SETTLEMENT BILL.

Mr. STURGES BOURNE moved the farther consideration of the Report of the Poor Settlement Bill, for the purpose of postponing it to Friday next.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said, as this Bill had given rise to very great alarm throughout the country, he wished to know whether it was the intention of the Right Honorable Gentleman to proceed with it during the present Session, or to allow it to lie over till a future Session?

Mr. STURGES BOURNE said, he was extremely averse to hurrying this Bill through the House, and his own view was, that it should stand over till next Session. He wished, however, a discussion previously to its being postponed, that the nature of the Bill might be more thoroughly understood by the country.

The Report was then ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday next.

GAME.

Mr. G. BANKES moved the second reading of the Purchase of Game Bill.

Mr. CURWEN stated, that above 1,200 persons had been committed in the course of last year for offences against the Game Laws. When he considered the unjust and oppressive nature of these Laws, he must oppose whatever went to extend the principle of them: and viewing the present Bill in that light, he should move that it be read a second time this day six months.

Colonel WOOD made some observations on the unjust and oppressive character of the Game Laws. He differed from the Honourable Introducer of the Bill (Mr. G. Bankes), who was averse to a legal supply of Game. In his opinion, the only way to get rid of the question would be to make Game property.—By the Law as it now stood, no one could be in the possession of Game who did not possess 100l. a year landed property. A person possessed of a few acres might have Game, while another possessed of 100,000l. stock could not. For the sake even of the friends & connections of many of those who would be affected by the present measure, they ought to pause before they sanctioned it. The consequence of its passing would be, to visit the inhabitants of this large town with large pecuniary fines.

Sir S. ROMILLY observed, that the Honourable Member who spoke last, as he brought in a Bill to legalize the sale of Game, to be consistent with himself, ought to support the present measure. He certainly did think that the present Bill would be a great improvement to the existing system. He could not see that when the House refused to make it legal to sell Game, they could hesitate to punish the buying Game. It would be strange, when it was not legal to sell Game it should be legal to buy Game. What would be said if they were to punish persons guilty of theft, and yet declare the receivers of stolen goods to be perfectly innocent [hear!]? If no persons bought Game, no persons would sell Game. How could Gentlemen reconcile to themselves the allowing the purchase of Game, by which persons of low rank must be infallibly allured to become poachers, and then punish those persons whom they so allured with the utmost severity? By the present system, the lower orders were seduced to a course of life, for which they were exposed to most severe punishment; but this was not the only mischief to the lower orders—by becoming poachers, they brought on themselves the far greater mischief of becoming thieves, by associating in prisons with persons of the most infamous character; for it was established by evidence, that in nearly all the prisons there was no means of prevening the comparatively innocent from associating with the most hardened criminals. Gentlemen had not the least compunction to purchase game, and yet they would subject a poor tradesman to all these penalties. Game Laws had this peculiarity, that it was not considered as the least impeachment to a man's honour or morality to buy game; and the persons who suffered under them were considered as the victims of unjust oppression.

Colonel WOOD explained.

Mr. LAMB said it was impossible to overrate the mischief occasioned by the Game Laws He could not concur with his Honourable and Learned Friend in voting for the present Bill, though he agreed that there was a monstrous inconsistency in allowing game to be purchased, when it was penal to sell it.—But this brought them to the absurdity of the whole system, and imperatively called on them to re-consider it. He hoped his Honourable Friend, the Member for Hertfordshire (Mr. Brande, we believe), who had given great attention to the subject, would be induced to bring in a Bill. It was most unjust to compel a number of tradesmen In the Metropolis to live by a continual violation of the law.

Mr. N. CALVERT would not vote for the present Bill, if he thought it would have the effect of bolstering up the existing system, but he considered it would have quite a contrary effect—it would put high and low on the same footing.

Mr. G. BANKES, in reply, said, the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down, had put the question on the right footing. Be the inconvenience what it might, they ought to make the higher orders feel it as well as the lower. He did not wish to stand up as the advocate of the Game Laws, but while those Laws were suffered to exist, any glaring anomaly ought to be removed.

The House then divided—

For the second reading . .	116
Against it	21
Majority in favour of the second reading	95

The Bill was then read a second time.

LOTTERY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a Resolution for raising the sum of 250,000l. by Lottery.

Mr. LYTTELTON expressed himself hostile to the measure, as contrary to good policy and good morals. He admitted the financial difficulties of the State, but regarded it as the province of a deliberative assembly like that to overlook the miserable expedients of the time, and decide upon broad and liberal principles. If the principle of raising money by Lottery was once established, they might, upon the same justification, proceed to raise a revenue from licensing brothels and gaming houses. The system of Lotteries went to increase the patronage of the Crown, to train up a race of Informers, to subvert the morality, impair the industry, and, in its remote effects, to injure the revenue of the State. It was not a little extraordinary that while the Right Honourable Gentleman evinced so much anxiety for building churches, he should raise such a battery against his favourite measure as was contained in the Resolution before the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not think he was called upon to offer any new reason for following up a measure which has been acted on by all his predecessors, particularly as the Honourable Gentleman had offered no new arguments against it.

Sir M. RIDLEY thought it inconsistent that the Right Honourable Gentleman should encourage Saving Banks with one hand, and gambling habits with the other.

Sir J. NEWPORT instanced the case of one of the High Sheriffs of Dublin, who was found guilty of insuring Lottery tickets. He understood that the same person had been found guilty of the same offence in the former year, notwithstanding which his license was continued.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared himself ignorant of the case, but observed, that if it had come to his knowledege, such a person should not have been licensed.

Mr. WILBERFORCE observed, that there was a wide distinction between individual acts of immorality, and those which were patronized by the Government. If the practice of raising money by Lottery was once allowed to be criminal, it could not be defended upon any ground that would not justify other crimes. It was easy to estimate the produce of such a tax, but who could assign limits to its demoralizing effects upon the community.

Mr. B. HOWARD opposed the Resolution which he described to be contrary to the law of the land, as declared in the Act of William.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Lyttelton, a division took place, when there appeared

For the Resolution, . . .	75
Against it, ...	33
Majority,	42

The Report was then ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Report of the Resolution for granting 6000l. per annum, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and 6000l. of Dower to the Princess of Leiningen, was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in, in pursuance of the Resolutions.

IRISH MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

Mr. PEEL moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee of Supply, and moved that the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates be refered to the Committee.

The House having gone into a Committee,

Mr. PEEL moved a grant of 8000l. towards the Works at Dunmore Harbour.

Sir J. NEWPORT stated, that 50, 60, and sometimes 100 vessels in a week, were obliged to take refuge in that harbour.

Mr. PEEL said, it might be necessary in future to extend the works, but the present plan would not interfere with any future extension.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. PEEL then moved for 5,000l. towards carrying on Howth Harbour.—Agreed to.

Mr. PEEL moved for 15000l. towards assisting in building Fever Hospitals, and other measures for preventing the increase of Fever in Ireland.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY spoke in favour of the grant.

Sir J. NEWPORT hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would not be sparing.

Mr. PEEL said nothing required greater delicacy than the interference of an Executive Government with private charities. Government could not be a substitute for private charity, and by holding out a delusive hope it might stop the contributions of individuals.

Sir J. NEWPORT animadverted on the conduct of those absentees who drew their whole income from Ireland, and were in a visitation of this kind deaf to the calls of humanity.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. PEEL then moved 18,460l. towards Building of Churches in Ireland for one year.

Sir J. NEWPORT said it appeared from a Return presented to the House, that since the Union 34 Churches had been united, and only eight disunited. In proportion as parishes were united the Protestants decreased. The whole of extensive tracts of country had often been united under one clergyman.

Mr. PEEL observed, that unless Churches were built there could be no use for disuniting parishes.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, even if there were no Church a Protestant Clergyman ought to reside in the parish, from which he derived his living, to benefit the inhabitants by his example.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

The following Resolutions were then successively agreed to—

15,000l. towards defraying the expence of a Canal to the River Shannon.

207,000l. for Ordnance of Ireland.

141,000l. for defraying the charge of disembodying Irish Militia.

The Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday next.

JUSTICE GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. BANKES moved the Order of the Day, for the House going into a Committee on the Lord Justice General of Scotland Bill, for the purpose of postponing it to this day three months.

Mr. J. P. GRANT hoped they would hear no more of the Bill.

Mr. BANKES observed, that the Finance Committee recommended the total abolition of the office as far as salary went.

Mr. TIERNEY said, the attempt to transfer this title to the Lord President of the Court of Session, with half the salary, was an abominable job, and he was sorry to understand there was an intention of attempring it again next year.

Mr. HUSKISSON understood the Lord Justice General was Lord of the Criminal Court of Scotland.

Mr. TIERNEY said, the only additional duty cast on the person who should be made Lord Justice General, would be that of Master of the Horse here [laugh]. Whoever filled the office of Justice-General might take his state in the Scottish Criminal Court; and the Duke of Montrose, when examined, stated, that he had once assisted, and might have oftener taken his seat, if he chose.

After some further observations from Sir John Newport and Mr. J. P. Grant, the commitment was postponed to this day three months.

Mr. CANNING brought in a Bill to regulate the East India Company's Shipping, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Slave Trade Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be commited to-morrow.

In a Committee of Supply the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a Grant of 100,000l. towards Building Chrches in Scotland.—Report to be received to-morrow.

Adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

MINORITY.

ON MR. TIERNEY'S AMENDMENT AT THE BANK RESTRICTION BILL.

Babington, T.	Newman, A.
Bankes, H.	Newport, Sir J.
Baring, Sir Thos.	Onslow, A.
Barnett, James	Parnell, Sir H.
Bolland, J.	Phillimore, J.
Carter, R.	Ridley, Sir M. W.
Folkestone, Visct.	Sharp, Richard
Gaskell, B.	Smith R.
Gordon, R.	Smyth, J. H.
Jervoise, G. P.	Smith, Wm.
Lamb, Hon. W.	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Lyttelton, Hon. W.	Warre, J. A.
Lewis, F.	Wynn, C. W.
Mackintosh, Sir J.	

TELLERS.—J. P. Grant and Sir C. Monck.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—MAY 14.

Sittings in Middlesex after Easter Term before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special Jury.

THE KING *v.* ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

This was an indictment against the unfortunate Defendant, who, it will be recollected, was indicted and acquitted with others some time since on a charge of High Treason, for sending a challenge to fight a duel, to Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Defendant, who appeared wretchedly ill, was attended in Court by Mr. Watson, the surgeon.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL stated the case to the Jury very shortly. He submitted that the Jury could draw but one conclusion from the letter sent by the Defendant to the Noble Prosecutor; namely that it was a distinct, unequivocal challenge to fight a duel. The indictment with which the Defendant was charged was found by the Grand Jury of the county, and in preferring it, the Noble Lord was not at all influenced by any animosity or resentment towards the defendant, with whom he never had any communication or connexion, except in the performance of those important ministerial functions, which called upon him to enforce the law against the Defendant when charged with a highly criminal offence against the State. He felt it, however, to be his duty, considering as well the high situation he filled in the Government, as his own personal safety, and the comfort of his family and connexions, to bring the Defendant before a Jury of his country to answer for the serious offence which he had committed. It appeared that Mr. Thistlewood had been charged with other persons with the crime of High Treason, and it became Lord Sidmouth's duty as Secretary of State, to issue his warrant to apprehend the Defendant, who was afterwards acquitted; and certainly, he (the Attorney-General), was free to admit, that the defendant was entitled in every respect, to the benefit of that acquittal. But after this, namely, on the third of February last, the Noble Lord received the letter in question from the defendant, which contained as plain an unequivocal a challenge, as it was possible for any language used on the face of the earth to express. It was in these words:—"My Lord—Having addressed you with a view to procure a redress of the injuries I have received from you, as Secretary of State, and my applications receiving no answer, I am compelled to seek redress in a another manner. I therefore demand that satisfaction which, as an injured man, I am entitled to receive at your hands. I leave the choice of sword or pistol to your Lordship, & the place. As for time, I shall admit of no delay. An immediate answer is expected." It was impossible for any man to doubt that this was a challenge to fight a duel. The term *satisfaction*, if it stood alone, might be considered of ambiguous import; but when followed by *swords* and *pistols*, no room was left to put a different construction upon the letter than that imputed to it by the indictment. The hand-writing of the defendant would be clearly proved, and the receipt of the letter by the Noble Lord, and the Jury could come to no other conclusion than a verdict of guilty.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth being sworn and examined by Mr. Topping, deposed, that he received the letter in question by the two-penny post, at his house in Clifford-street, on the 3d of February last.

The defendant being asked whether he had any question to put to the Noble Lord, answered in a very inaudible and feeble tone of voice. We understood him to decline putting any question, but that he complained bitterly of being deprived by the Crown Office of the means of subpœnaing some witnesses necessary to his defence.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY interposed, and said, that had he made his complaint before the Jury were sworn, supported by affidavits, and applied to put off his trial, every attention would have been paid to his request; but his complaint was now unseasonable,—the Jury being sworn, the trial must proceed.

Thomas Bayley, butler to Lord Sidmouth deposed, that the letter in question was delivered by the Two-penny Post, in Clifford-street, on the 3d of February, and he immediately gave it into the hands of the prosecutor.

Mr. Button, Gentleman-Gaoler of the Tower, proved the defendant's hand-writing to the letter.

Cross-examined by the defendant—Had seen three letters in Mr. Thistlewood's hand-writing before, when confined in the Tower; one was an application to Lord Sidmouth for clothes, and another about being permitted to take the air.

The defendant again complained of the hardship of his case, and of his cruel treatment, on the part of the Crown-office, respecting his witnesses. He had been most hardly used; and it was out of his power to subpœna witnesses.

The letter was then read by the Clerk at Nisi Prius.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY asked the defendant if he had any thing to say to the Jury?

The defendant replied that he had not; but reiterated his complain against the Crown-office. There was one gentleman in Court, whom he had not subpœnaed, who could give evidence, he believed, on his behalf,

Mr. Justice BAYLEY told him that he was perfectly at liberty to examine any person present, whose evidence would be of advantage to him, although he had not been regularly subpœnaed; but.

The defendant declined this, saying that he could not examine that person without the rest of his witnesses.

Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, in charging the Jury, adverted to the defendant's complaint that he had not had an opportunity of producing his witnesses. His Lordship said that if the defendant had any just cause of complaint upon this point, and should hereafter be able to satisfty the Court, upon affidavit, that that was the case, it would be proper for him to make an application to the Court upon the subject, and his Lordship had no doubt that the Court would afford him such redress as under all the circumstances of the case he ought to receive. Ample justice, would be afforded him whatever might be the result of the cause. The defendant, however, ought to have been prepared to lay his case fully and fairly before the Jury; and it was now too late to stop the cause upon his mere suggestion that he had been deprived of the means of producing his witnessess. His Lordship's duty was confided within very narrow bounds; he had nothing to do but state the case as it now appeared upon the evidence.

The Learned Judge then summed up the case for the Jury, who, after remaining in consideration a few minutes, returned the following verdict—"We are unanimously of opinion that the defendant wrote the letter, intending to provoke the prosecutor to fight a duel, and therefore we find him Guilty."

Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY called to the recollection of the Jury the fact, that the defandent had originally pleaded guilty to the indictment, but had been permitted, through the indulgence of the Attorney-General, to withdraw that plea, and plead not guilty.

Mr. THISTLEWOOD then asked his Lordship if he was at liberty to move for a new trial?

Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY replied in the affirmative.

The defendant was taken away in the custody of the Marshall.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has appointed Thursday, the 21st of May inst. for the election into the Woodwardian Professorship, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. J. Hailstone.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday se'nnight a man decently dressed in black, came to the White Hart Tavern, Kingsland-road, and called for refreshment, for which he instantly paid, and inquired whether he could be provided with a bed. On being answered in the affirmative, he left his bundle in care of the landlord, and took a walk in the fields; he came home about ten o'clock, and had supper, after which he went to bed, and got up early next morning, as if he had some important business to attend; he called for his bill, instantly paid it, and inquired whether he could be accommodated should he want the bed the next night. On being answered in the affirmative, he again went out, and repeated that sort of conduct until Sunday morning, when the maid servant observing he had not got up at the usual time, she went up to the bed-room, which she found locked, but thinking of no harm, she did not inform any person until about eight o'clock the following evening, some country farmers wanted lodging, and she went to know what rooms were disengaged.—She was surprised at finding the door of the bed-room still locked, and she informed Mr. May, the landlord, who went up stairs, and finding, he could not force the door, obtained a ladder, and entered by the window. He found the unhappy man lying in bed, with a razor in his hand, and the jugular vein cut. There was but little blood on the bed clothes, but the chamber-pot was quite full, from which it is inferred that the deceased had cut the vein, and held his head out of bed until he had bled nearly to death. The Parish Officers being called in, they found a letter in the deceased's pocket, addressed to his sister, the wife of a tradesman, in Hammersmith, by which it appeared that his name was John Nicholas Price. The sister was sent for and she attended at the inquest on Wednesday night. She stated that the deceased was a stay-maker; he had been unfortunate in trade, and some time ago had lent 150l. to a man who became a bankrupt, since which he betrayed symptoms of insanity.—The Jury returned a verdict—Insanity.

Whilst dragging the Creek at Kennington, in search of the body of James Simmonds, who was drowned in the late flood, a woman's bonnet and shawl, and a pair of men's shoes were found, from which circumstance it is to be feared that some other persons have been drowned.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—May 15.*

TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL POLICE.

Yesterday the Court of Correctional Police was employed in hearing the defence of M. Fievée, accused of having turned into ridicule, in the 11th number of his *Political Correspondence*, a part of the King's speech at the opening of the Session, and of commenting on the speech of Lord Stanhope in a way injurious to the French Government. The Court was crowded to excess. M. Fievée spoke himself in defence of his motive, and left to his Council his defence on legal grounds. He commenced his speech in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen—To take some passage of a work, and violently separate them from those which precede and follow them, in order to force on them a false sense; to give interpretation of criminal laws which ought only to be applied, a new invention in the history of the French bar, since our laws directed the publicity of the proceedings in courts of justice, which publicity was ordered solely for the purpose of putting an end to the system which it is now attempted to restore. But the greater the eloquence and the more numerous the rhetorical figures which have been introduced into the accusation against me, the more strictly shall I found my defence on that old fashioned logic which consists in reducing facts to their simplest expressions. A Peer makes a speech in the English Parliament which interests Europe in general, and France in particular, since the question he proposed to discuss was, whether France affords to European civilization a sufficient guarantee for the restoration of the independence of her territory in the now suspended treaties. The speech of Lord Stanhope was, in many respects, very improper, but it turned on a question of high interest, and derived an extraordinary distinction from the nature of the subject treated. Such has been the extent of this distinction, that the speech has been printed in the journals of every civilized country. It may be said, that France has thus been put on her trial before all Europe. Is then no Frenchman allowed to defend his country and truth? Earl Stanhope may be as the prosecutor has represented him, but it is necessary, gentlemen, you should know, that a peer who replied to him, called him 'noble friend,' an expression which proves that Earl Stanhope does not belong to the opposition. Besides, the minister', treply was very guarded, as the main point at issue. Lord Stanhope would judge of the stability of throne of our kings, by the affections and sentiments, he relies on the authority of the Duke of Otranto, better known, as he says, by the name of Fouche, This alone is sufficient to show the necessity of refuting the works which fix the attention of Europe, and deceive it respecting our situation. But what would Lord Stanhope put in the place of the attachment which he supposes wanting, and on which the authority of King's ought to resist? He answers the armies of Europe, during the whole period contemplated by the treaties, and longer if necessary. I have opposed truth to the errors which the speech of Lord Stanhope is capable of propagating by the celebrity it has acquired. He wished that armed Europe should keep us within our territory, guarding us as madmen. I have replied to him that that means is insufficient, and that the mere exhausting of our finances would make it fail. I reminded him also of another truth, which has been well developed by Montesque, namely, that the wisdom or folly of a nation depends upon her institutions. Now that we are deficient in institutions all the world admits." After these general observations, Mr. Fievee proceeded to vindicate various passages in his book relative to occurrences in the south of France, and in particular, an article which he had printed under the title of 'Affair de Lyon.' He next replied to the charge against him for using the following phrase:—"Sience 1793, France must be considered by Europe, as a den whence barbarians issued to pillage and enslave it!" He argued, that this observation could not be brought under the jurisdiction of the Court, but said that he meant to apply it to the practice of a nation combatting with the whole of its population, which he regarded as a return to barbarism. What he had said took nothing from the individual gallantry of the French soldiers, or the courage and skill of those who had commanded them. M. Fievee then stated that he had been proscribed at all the marked epochs of the Revolution, and noticed the honor he received on being presented to the King in 1814, when his Majesty said to him, 'Mons. Fievée, we have been known to each other a long time."

In the course of his speech, to show he had no disrespect for the King, he mentioned an anecdote of Louis XIV.

"Louis XIV., full of youth and gaiety, delighted in dancing at the Theatre, and always joined in the ballets of the Opera) a spectacle more truly Royal that it is now). The first time that the tragedy of *Britanicus* was acted before him, he was greatly struck with those charming lines in which Racine describes Nero, as—

A venir prodiguer sa voix sur un théatre,
A reciter des chants qu'il veut qu'on idolatre,
Tandis que des soldats, de momens en momens,
Vont arracher pour lui des applaudissemens.

"Louis applied to himself what his courtiers only indicated by casting down their eyes, and from that time he left off dancing on the stage. Among the favours with which he loaded Racine may be included, his not charging him with any intention to offend."

He mentioned also an anecdote of Buonaparté regarding his treatment of M. Chateaubriand, who, in 1807, published, in the *Mercure de France*, a portrait of Tiberius, which was applied to the French tyrant. The fury of the Ex-Emperor was kindled by his courtiers: but upon receiving advice from a judicious counsellor (probably M. Fievée himself) not to prosecute M. Chateaubriand, he allowed it to pass with impunity, and merely gave him the tribute of his hatred. He concluded by vindicating, generally, the purity of his intentions.

M. Hennequin, M. Fievées' counsel, proceeded to argue upon the law of the case. In the course of his speech he drew a character of the King, which so affected his audience and the Court, that the agitation of both prevented his proceeding. He said there is a Prince celebrated in Europe by the variety of his knowledge, the treasures of his memory, the delicacy of his observations, the happiness of his phrases, and who would have obtained the sceptre of good humour, were it allowed to Kings to indulge in raillery. He who displayed so firm a character in adversity—who possesses those happy qualities which give stability to thrones—who in the days of his misfortunes, was, on account of the faculties with which nature had endowed him, the enemy of sovereigns, seated in the midst of their splendour—who, before he ascended the throne, read and corrected works, and found nothing applauded except the corrections he had made—cannot be recognized by the traits attributed to him and the accusation is therefore absurd. When the applause which here interrupted the young orator had ceased, he announced that he had nothing more to say. The further hearing of the cause was adjourned till that day se'nnight, for the reply of the King's Advocate.

Selections

THE ADVENTURES OF GOLOWNIN, IN JAPAN.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR GAZETTE OF THE 26TH JULY.

We were carried back to the same tent, but did not find either the chief or under commander there. They here tied our hands loosely behind our backs and conveyed us to a large low building, appearing like a cavern on the strand, on the opposite side of the fort. All of us, except the sailor, Makarow, whom we had not seen since our separation, were now placed on our knees and bound with cord a finger thick, in the most alarming manner. But this was not enough, all was bound over again with thin cords which was much more painful. The Japanese are particularly dextrous in this, and it must almost be believed that they have a rule for binding as we were all bound alike. There were the same number of knots and loops, and all at the same distance in each; loops encircled the breast and neck; the elbows nearly touched each other, and the hands were bound fast together; a long string proceeded from hence, whose end was held by a Japanese, who, on the slightest effort to escape would draw it to him, when the elbows must be drawn together with the greatest pain, and the loop on the neck be drawn so tight that strangulation might ensue. Besides this, they bound our legs together in two places, above the knee and below the calf. They afterwards drew cords through the cross beams from the neck and stretched them out so as to prevent our rising. They now examined our pockets, took every thing out they found, and at last began to smoke tobacco with perfect tranquillity. While we were being bound, the under commander appeared twice and pointed to his mouth, probably to express that we should be fed and not killed. We spent an hour in this sad and painful condition, without knowing what would be done to us. When the cords were drawn through the cross beam, we thought they intended hanging us on the spot. Never did I disregard death so much as at this instant, and I wished with all my heart that they might complete their murder as soon as possible. Sometimes the thought passed through our minds that they would hang us in sight of our countrymen, and I must acknowledge that this consoled us in some degree in our desperate situation. I believed, that if they killed us in this inhuman manner before the eyes of our friends and companions, more hatred towards them and the most ardent desire for vengeance would be excited, and that the account of their cruelty must excite the same feeling in the heart of our monarch and every other person in Russia. We should then have had the consolation of believing that our death would be avenged on them and the Japanese would then certainly have repented of their crime and even lamented our fate. They at last took off the cords that were below our calves, loosened those above the knees a little, and led us out of the fortress into the country, and then into a wood. We were bound so fast that an unarmed boy ten years old might have conducted us all; but the Japanese did not think so, each of us was held by a string by a particular leader, and had besides an armed soldier at the side. We were conducted in this manner one after the other with some distance between.

From a hill we descried our sloop under sail. This sight rent my heart; but as Mr. Chlebnikow, who followed me, called to me, "Massily Michailowitsh! look for the last time at our Diana!" it shot like poison through my veins; my God, thought I, what do these words contain? Look for the last time at Russia; for the last time at Europe; we belong now to another part of the world; we are not dead, but every thing is dead to us there. Never shall we hear, never perceive what happens in our native country; what in Europe and the whole world! I felt myself in a frightful condition.

When about two wersts from the fort we heard a cannonade. We distinguished the discharges from the sloop and the fort very plainly in the report. The strong garrison of Japanese, and the thick earth wall round the fort, prevented our anticipating any favorable result. We feared that the sloop might take fire or run aground, and the whole crew fall into the hands of the Japanese, in which case the intelligence of our bitter lot would never penetrate to Russia; but I feared most that the friendly regard of Mr. Rikord, and the other officers, for me, might induce them, regardless of danger, to land the crew and storm the fort. They might perhaps attempt this, as they did not know how much the Japanese garrison exceeded the assembled crew of the sloop, which, officers, sailors and servants, only amounted to fifty-one men. This thought alarmed us the more, as we could not discover the fate of the Diana. I was so closely bound, particularly round the neck, that my breath became short before we had proceeded six or seven wersts. My companions told me that my face swelled and became brown; I could scarcely spit and spoke with the greatest difficulty. We made the Japanese many signs,, and Alexei begged them to loosen the cord a little, but the thunder of the cannon had so much terrified them that they would hear nothing, but kept urging us to go faster and continually looked back. I now thought life the greatest burden, and determined in case we were carried over a river to end it quickly by springing into the water. I however immediately remarked, that great difficulty would attend the accomplishment of this design, as the Japanese held us tight under the arms when the road lay over small streams. I at last fell down insensible. As I revived again I saw that the Japanese were sprinkling me with water, and that blood flowed from my mouth and nose. My unfortunate companions, Moor and Chlebnikow, with tearful eyes, entreated the Japanese to loosen my bands, which they were induced to do with the greatest difficulty. On this I felt much easier, and was able to proceed with some effort.

After marching about ten wersts we reached a small village on the coast of the strait, which separates this island from Mats-mai; they here conducted us into a house and offered us rice-milk but the appetite for food was gone for the present. Afterwards we were laid on stuffs round a room, so that we could not touch each other. The strings by which we were led were fastened to iron hooks driven into the wall for that purpose. Our boots were now taken off and our legs bound close together as before. When the Japanese had finished this they seated themselves round a chafing dish in the middle of the room, and began to drink tea and smoke tobacco. Had lions been bound as fast as we were, they might have slept among them tranquilly—yet the Japanese never thought themselves sufficiently secured. Our bands were examined every quarter of an hour. At this time we considered them the worst barbarians on the face of the earth, but subsequent occurrences shewed that there were good men even among them, and we became easier; as easy as men in our circumstances could be.

The sailor Makarow, who was separated from us in the fort, having also arrived here, mentioned that the Japanese led him to a cavern as soon as they had seized him, where the soldier entertained him with saki and rice milk, which he received with the greatest appetite. His hands were afterwards bound and he was led out of the city; but scarcely was he in the open country, when he was unbound and conducted to the village so, where he was bound again. He was often permitted to rest on the road, and one of the soldiers permitted him to drink saki out of his bottle somtimes.

In this situation we remained the whole of the night. Even now the bare recollection of the moment fills me with horror! My own fate, however, was not my first consideration. It would willingly have made any sacrifice to release my unfortunate companions from their bondage; for I alone had been the cause of their misfortune! In the mean time the generous conduct of my two officers, Moor and Chlebnikow, made a deep impression upon me. Instead of casting the slightest reflection on my rash confidence in the Japanese, they endeavoured to console me, and to ascribe their misfortune to my want of prudence. I can, however, declare that no murmurs ever caused me to feel the slightest dissatisfaction towards those men. They had, indeed, ample reason for complaint, but while they bewailed their distressed situation, they observed such respect towards me, that I felt their complaints most severely. Our misfortune had placed us all on a footing of equality. Every hope of returning to Russia had vanished, and consequently men in their situation might have been expected to let loose their tongues against me in revenge for what they suffered. But our sailors were incapable of such conduct.

Notwithstanding the excessive and almost insupportable pain which the bandages had occasioned in my wrists and every joint in my body, yet severe anguish of mind rendered me, for the moment, regardless of all bodily suffering; every attempt at moving my position or even turning my head was accompanied by the most indescribable agony: I frequently prayed for death as the greatest of blessings.

We observed that the captain of our guard repeatedly received scraps of paper, which he read and handed to those about him. On reading those papers, they discoursed in a very low tone of voice, and with the utmost caution; though we understood not a single word of Japanese, they nevertheless seemed fearful lest we should comprehend what they said. I desired Alexei to attend to their conversation, and to endeavour to make us acquainted with it. He told me that the Japanese had received these papers from the garrison, and that they were talking of our sloop and the Russians but this was all he could collect from their discourse.

At the approach of twilight, our guards began to bestir themselves, and seemed to be preparing for a journey. About midnight a broad plank was brought in, to the four corners of which ropes were attached; these ropes were fastened at the top, and slung across a pole, the ends of which were laid on men's shoulders, and thus the whole was suspended. The Japanese placed me upon this plank and immediately bore me away. We now concluded that we were to be separated for ever, and that we could entertain no hope of seeing each other again. Our farewell was like the parting of friends at the hour of death.

The sailors wept aloud as they bade me adieu, and my heart was wrung on leaving them. I was conveyed to the seaside and placed in a large boat with a mat beneath me. In a few moments, Mr. Moor was likewise brought to the shore in the same way as I had been, and placed in the boat beside me. This was indeed an unexpected happiness; I was so over-joyed that, for a few moments, I experienced a diminution of my torment. Moor was soon followed by Mr. Chlebnikow, and the sailors Simanow and Wassiljew; the rest were placed in another boat. A soldier under arms was stationed between each of us. After we were covered over with mats, the boats were rowed from the shore.

The Japanese sat beside us without either saying a word, or taking the slightest notice of our complaints, except, however, a young man, about twenty years of age, who spoke the Kurile language, and who kept constantly singing and mocking us while he assisted in rowing the boat. He counterfeited the sound of our voices, when anguish both of body and mind forced us to offer up supplications to Heaven, or to break forth in bitter lamentations.

At break of day, on the 12th of July, we landed near a little village, on the coast of the island of Matsmai. Here we were removed into other boats, which were drawn with ropes along the shore in a south-easterly direction. In this way we were dragged the whole of that day and the following night. There was no halting, except at certain fixed places, where the men, who were employed in the dragging, and who came from the neighbouring villages, were relieved. The whole coast was indeed thickly strewed with buildings and habitations of various kinds. Between every third or fourth werst we observed populous villages, in all of which extensive fisheries appeared to be carried on.

The methods adopted by the Japanese in this branch of industry, are in many respects ingular. We frequently passed by at the moment when they were drawing their large nets out of the watter, filled with an incalculable number of fish * The best fish in these parts, are of the salmon species, and are likewise caught in Kamtschatka.

The Japanese frequently offered us stewed rice and broiled fish, and when any one of our party expressed a wish to partake of these dishes, they lifted the food to his mouth with two or three pieces of sticks, which are used by them instead of forks.

The Japanese even carried their attention to us so far, that some of them stood constantly near us with boughs of shrubs in their hands to drive off the gnats and flies. We were not a little surprised at this inconsistent conduct; for, notwithstanding their excessive care to protect us from the flies, they shewed the utmost indifference to our complaints, and never offered to ease our sufferings by loosening the cords with which we were bound. We had, indeed, but little kindness to expect from them. To suffer us to pine away our lives in everlasting imprisonment, instead of putting us to death, was, in their opinion, the greatest act of mercy they could shew us. The bare thought of never again enjoying liberty, was to me, however, a thousand times more dreadful than death. But even on the brink of an abyss, man seldom abandons Hope, and we now sought consolation in her smiles. We might some one or other find an opportunity of escaping. The Japanese, who were cautious in consequence of our vessels being still in the neighbourhood of their coasts, might, one day or other, be induced to loosen our bonds without reflecting on what despair might force us to attempt. We might even find an opportunity of getting possession of a boat in which we could proceed to the Tartar coast. From thence, under pretence of shipwreck, we might easily obtain a conveyance to Pekin, and, with the consent of the Chinese government, it would be no difficult matter to gain permission to proceed to Kiachta. Thus we pictured our return to Russia, our dear native country. But these pleasing reveries quickly vanished; and we recognized the truth of the Russian, proverb, which says: "It is easy to think, but not so easy to do." That the Japanese would not keep us eternally bound with ropes, was indeed no improbable supposition: yet what would avail us the freedom of our hands and feet, since that freedom would doubtless only be enjoyed within four high walls, and behind an iron grating. Where then was the coast of Tartary, where Kiachta? With this reflection the last ray of hope became extinct, and our souls were filled with the blackest despair. I frequently thought that had shipwreck or any other misfortune thrown me into the hands of the Japanese, I would never have murmured at my fate, but have borne my sad imprisonment with resignation. I should then have cheerfully entered the fortress, willing to render myself useful to the Japanese, and regarding them as friends; or, had I, who was the sole cause of the misfortune, been the only one to suffer from it, I should not at least have been tormented by self-reproach; but seven of my crew were likewise doomed to pay the forfeit of my imprudence!

My companions sought to banish these feelings of remorse from my mind. Mr. Moor, who perceived that I was harassed with vexation at having been over-reached by the Japanese, referred to several historical examples, to prove that men of higher rank than myself, such as Cook, De Langle, Prince Zizianow, and others had become the victims of similar accidents. Yet I thought their fate far preferable to my own. They suddenly perished, whilst I was doomed to live, the cause and the witness of the sufferings of my companions. To the honor of Mr. Chlebnikow, I must declare that he mani-

* The Japanese usually throw out their large nets at a distance of from twenty to twenty-five fathoms from the shore. There they suffer them to remain until they are filled with fish, which are extremely abundant during the fishing season. A number of men then seize both ends and drag them ashore with one pull.

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fested more resignation than any of our party. He never murmured, but consoled himself with the reflection, that no human wisdom or foresight could have averted a misfortune, to which in his opinion we had been doomed by all-governing fate. I, however entertained very different notions of predestination. In my opinion, such men as are to blame for their own misfortunes, are as a warning to others, justly visited with the pain of repentance and sorrow; but, on the contrary, those whom fate has plunged into a state of misery, which no earthly wisdom or foresight could have averted, can have no remorse, and therefore bear their destiny with calmness.

THE FUDGE FAMILY.

The following Critique on the new poem of "*The Fudge Family in Paris*," so entirely accords with our own sentiments, that we copy it from the excellent periodical Paper, called "*The Yellow Dwarf*." We know not on what authority the writer ascribes the work to Thomas Moore, Esq. since the title-page states it to be the production of Thomas Brown, Junior; but Reviewers are apt to prove their sagacity by the shrewdness of their conjectures:—

The spirit of poetry in Mr. Moore is not a lying spirit. "Set it down, my tables"—we have still, in the year 1818, three years after the date of Mr. Southey's laureateship, one poet, who is an honest man. We are glad of it: nor does it spoil our theory, for the exception proves the rule. Mr. Moore unites in himself two names that were sacred, till they were prostituted by our modern mountebanks, the Poet and the Patriot. He is neither a coxcomb nor a catspaw,—a whiffling turn-coat, nor a thorough-paced tool,—a mouthing sycophant, "a full solempne man," like Mr. Wordsworth,—a whining monk, like Mr. Southey, a maudlin Methodistical lay-preacher, like Mr. Coleridge,—a merry Andrew, like the fellow that plays on the salt-box at Bartlemy Fair,—or the more pitiful jack-pudding, that makes a jest of humanity in St. Stephen's Chapel. Thank God, he is like none of these—he is not one of the Fudge Family. He is neither a bubble nor a cheat. He makes it his business neither to hoodwink his own understanding, nor to blind or gag others. He is a man of wit and fancy; but he does not sharpen his wit on the edge of human agony, like the House of Commons's jester, nor strew the flowers of fancy, like the Jesuit Burke, over the carcase of corruption: for he is a man not only of wit and fancy, but of common sense and common humanity. He sees for himself, and he feels for others. He employs the arts of fiction not to adorn the deformed, or disguise the false, but to make truth shine out the clearer, and beauty look more beautiful. He does not make verse, "the vehicle of lies, the bawd of legitimacy, the pander of antiquated prejudices, and of vamped-up sophistry; but of truths, of home, heartfelt truths, as old as human nature and its wrongs. Mr. Moore calls things by their right names: he shews us kings as kings, priests as priests, knaves as knaves, and fools as fools. He makes us laugh at the ridiculous and hate the odious. He also speaks with authority, and not as certain scribes that we could mention. He has been at Court, and has seen what passes there.

"Tam knew what's what full brawley."

But he was a man before he became a courtier, and has continued to be one afterwards: nor has he forgotten what passes in the human heart. From what he says of the Prince, it is evident that he speaks from habits of personal intimacy: he speaks of Lord Castlereagh as his countryman. In the Epistles of the Fudge Family, we see, as in a glass without a wrinkle, the mind and person of Royalty in full dress, up to the very throat, and we have a whole length figure of his Lordship, in the sweeping serpentine line of beauty, down to his very feet.—We have heard it said of our poet, by a late celebrated wit and orator, "that there was no man who put so much of his heart into his fancy as Tom Moore: that his soul seemed as if it were a particle of fire separated from the sun, and were always fluttering to get back to that source of light and heat." We think this criticism as happy as it is just: but it will be evident to the readers of the *Fudge Family*, that the soul of "a certain little gentleman" is not attracted with the same lively or kindly symptoms to the Bourbons, or their benefactors and restorers, "under Providence!" The title of this delightful little collection of sweets and bitters, of honey and gall, is, we suppose, an allusion to the short ejaculation which Burchell, in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, uttered at the end of every sentence, in the conversation of Miss Amelia Carolina Wilhelmina Skeggs and her friend, on the Court and Fashionables; and which word, "Fudge," our malicious editor thinks equally applicable to the cant upon the same subjects at the present day—to the *fade politesse* of the *ancien regime*—to "the damnable face-making of Holy Alliances, and "the *flocci-nauci-pili-nihili-fication*" of Legitimacy. He may be wrong in this; but if so, we are most assuredly in the wrong with him: and we confess, it gives us as much pleasure to agree with this writer, as it does to differ with some others that we could mention, but that they are not worth mentioning.',

[*The Morning Chronicle,—May* 11.

To the EDITOR of the EDINBURGH REVIEW.

SIR,—I make no apology for calling on you in the face of the Public, to retract one of the most erroneous statements relative to the British Population, which even your pages have ever exhibited. In the last article of your last Number, p. 500, after giving from the returns to Parliament, the number of persons receiving Parochial Relief, viz. 940,026, and comparing it with the population of England and Wales, amounting to 10,150,615, you come to the following conclusion, "So that the number of persons relieved from the Poor's Rates appears to have *been* 9¼ *in each* 10 *of the population*."

So very gross a mistake of 10 for 100, I at first imagined to have been merely an error of the press, notwithstanding the seeming importance ascribed to the passage by the use of italics. But to my utter astonishment, on reading your next page, I find that this portentous misrepresentation was actually a blunder of your own. For you are pleased to draw out the result of your arithmetical investigation in words at length, and to give it to us in the following appalling sentence:—"More than nine-tenths of the whole amount of the Population of England and Wales occasionally subsisting on public charity—the nation taxed for their support, in an annual sum, larger than its whole revenue in the days of its greatest power and glory,—and in spite of all these exertions, the evil uniformly and rapidly progressive!" Having arrived at this conclusion, you are unwilling that the wholesome terror, excited in your disciples, should be weakened by amplification—You dismiss them, therefore, with th is solemn charge:—"We do not mean to resume any part of the argument on this subject—but shall end by merely recommending *the facts* we have just abstracted, to the serious meditation of all whom they may concern."

I shall in this instance imitate your example. I shall enter into no argument on the subject; but shall end by merely recommending the *fact* I have just abstracted to the serious meditation of your Readers, and asking them, whether it does not exhibit a fair average specimen of the degree of credit, which is due to those parts of your lucubrations, which relate to the dangers, difficulties, and distresses of the Country—whether their truth be not to their falsehood in about the proportion of one to ten.

I am, Sir, &c. VERAX.

Durham, May 8.

Poetry.

ODE TO A FASHIONABLE ARTIST.

O Thou, who, with a wizard's brush,
Canst bind the cheek-eluding blush,
Like WARREN's Milk of Roses:
Firm muscle substitute for fat,
And for a snub, as GIBBON's flat,
"Cut supplemental Noses!"

With skill like thine, nought marvel I
That to thy shrine, with extacy,
The wrinkled and the bald run,
To renovate their faded flesh,
Walk backward, and be boil'd afresh
In thy Medean cauldron.

Say by what philtres, old or new,
What GOWLAND's Wash, Olympian Dew
What strange Tricosian Fluids,
Thou giv'st Vulgarity *an air*,
And elasticity to hair
That's dryer than a Druid's.

Ye Strephons, hovering over Styx,
Sexagenarian Benedicts,
Who swayed by carnal humour,
With bloated paunch haunt Hymen's shrine,
And nine moons thence, aye nine times nine,
Monopolize the tumour.

Here turn to one, whose colours fling
On Winter's cheek the rose of Spring,
To Graces change the Furies;
Fat, fair, and forty, touch'd by him,
Hey, Presto! Twenty, tall, and slim,
Might shame the Prophet's Houries.

And hark! the sex, the grateful sex,
Elated in their hopes and necks
By thee, cry, "Sweet Sir T——,
"Paint us all milk-maids singing blythe,
"Bid Time be civil, blunt his scythe,
"And drive the monster from us."

Oh, Necromantic Sage, if such
Thy power, one Taliacotian touch
From great CANOVA's Hebe
Purloin, depict thy Poet, sham
Past bloom, and younger than I am,
By twenty years, let me be.

So shall the Muse thy art exalt,
Thy forehead strike Jove's azure vault,
Beyond sublunar cro ses;
Thy fame all former fame attaint,
And soar amid the Sons of Paint
Six feet above Sir Jos's.

4th May, 1818

American Navy.—It appears from the American papers, that a quarrel has arisen among the Naval Officers of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. Commodore Perry is accused of having struk a Captain Heath, of the Marines, and two or three Courts-martial have been held. It has become even an affair of party, and the different Officers of the squadron have ranged themselves on different side. At length, a memorial from the disaffected Officers was presented to Congress; but a Committee, who was appointed to report upon it, stated "that no measures were proper to be taken by Congress on the subject." An American journalist makes the following remarks upon the subject:—"No squadron ought to be suffered, for many months together, to remain upon any station, in active service. Particularly should this be avoided in the soft, luxurious, and enervating regions of the Mediterranean. It was there Cæsar wasted a whole year in voluptuous and disgraceful dalliance with the bewitching Cleopatra; it was there that Antony was shorn of his honours; it was there that the dauntless Nelson sunk beneath the sorcery of a Syren's charms. If a squadron must be kept in those seas, it should be frequently relieved. Active service, and the invigorating breezes of our western air, will do more to correct arrogance and insubordination, than all the laws which can be enacted, or all the courts-martial that can be held."

A full Investigation of the Principles of Population and Production is forthcoming from the pen of the Author of All Classes. productive of National Wealth, which was published last year. In the new work, the theory of Mr. Malthus, as taught in the Essay on the Principles of Population, and the theory of Mr Gray, as detailed in the Happiness of States, are analysed and compared in all their principles and bearings, and tried by the principle of circulation, and the actually operating causes and their results in real life. The author, in the course of the investigation, discusses the following highly important practical questions:—Does population regulate subsistence, or subsistence population?—Has the latter, in its increase, a tendency to overstock, as to employment or wealth?—And should Government encourage or check early marriages?—

Russian Voyage of Discovery.—In a Petersburgh article we read, that Capt. Golownin, the Russian officer sent out by his Court on a voyage of colonization or discovery, had reached Rio Janeiro, after a short passage out, and departed thence for the eastern coast of South America, for the Sandwich Islands, and, subsequently, for Kamschatka. It is alleged by some, that a north-west passage is the primary object of the enterprise committed to this Officer. If so, he takes the diametrically opposite course to that which has been prescribed to the British squadrons now equipping for the [illegible] thern Seas. Their scheme is to sear[illegible] for a road to Behring Straits from the Atlantic Occean; whereas Captain Golownin starts on the adventurous pa[illegible] of his voyage from the Pacific Occe[illegible] direct through Behring's Straits.

TRANSLATION OF THE CARD OR BILL

Of Tan Cheoung *a celebrated Needle maker of Canton.*

Tan Cheoung, Needle Shop near the Western-gate, has been long frequented, by natives as well as strangers; who carry these Needles to the farthest part of the Earth; all the wise buy at this shop, the points are good, the Eyes round, to work with them is felicity, Wholesale and retail, 1200 for a thousand, come buy.

SPEECH
BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE RAT-CLUB,
ON THE RECEPTION OF A NEW RAT.

We greet thee new comer, we greet thee to-day,
Perchance onthe morrow thou creepest away;
We rejoice thou hast reached that proud height of renown
When thy foes may despise thee, thy friends may disown;
Aye, thy friends may disown; if they boggle at that,
Be sure they possess not the true heart of a Rat.
The Rat to be perfect scorns friendship and fame,
Deems honour a Whiggish and obsolete name;
It courts and it asks (that is one of its laws)
No Briton's approval, no Briton's applause;
And gorged; yet insatiate, comely and sleek,
Will not deign to return their complainings a squeak.
Yet it is not for ever obdurate—rely on't,
When there's aught to be had 'twill be supple and pliant,
To a fool and a foe for a sinecure bow,
For a ribbon or peerage perform the Ko-tou,
Or whate'er be its price—whether borough or place,
Will deem their surrender its only disgrace,
And what once it has gotten as firmly retain
As the brass on its face, or the lead in its brain.
Then hail thee, new comer! we know that in thee
All Rattish accomplishments meet and agree;
We propose thee no oath, we enjoin thee no law,
We kiss not thy whisker, we shake not thy paw;
We know thee too well for a laudable brother
To waste time and talents in cheating each other.
He is not a Rat of legitimate kind
Whom oaths can cajole, or engagements can bind!

KALEIDOSCOPE.

The Kaleidoscope has been received by the public with so much pleasure, and so great is the eagerness of families to procure them, that it is thought the ingenious Dr. BREWSTER would have made an immense sum by the *toy*, if he had used more precaution in bringing it forward.

We doubt, however, whether he could have maintained his claim to the originality of the invention. Indeed, we are persuaded he could not, though from our knowledge of his integrity of character, we believe he thought the invention original. We happen, however, to have now before us a volume printed in 1710, which describes the invention *literally*, and gives a plate, by which any person might make the instrument. The book is entitled, "New Improvements of Planting and Gardening, by RICHARD BRADLEY, F.R.S.." The instrument is described to be" a new invention for the more speedy designing of garden-plants, whereby we may produce more variety of figures in an hour's time than are to be found in all the modes of gardening now extant."

NINETEENTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

Fourteenth and last Day's Drawing
THURSDAY; AUGUST 27, 1818.

PRIRES.

No. 5251, a Prize of 100,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 56 and 3615, Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 1257, 1298, 2122, 3005, 3149, 4484, 4522, and 5492, Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 809, 930, 1369, 3695, 3791, 3807, 4257, 4426, 5021, 5099, 5408, and 5585, Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 203, 442, 942, 1626, 1784, 1970, 2328, 2717, 2849, 3375, 4076, 4146, 4293, 4452, 4502, 5179, 5239, 5310, 5499, 5668, 5710, 5830 and 5855, Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.